ROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR

Absence of Construction, de. Sout. W. Isen.
LLED PROPOSALS to turnish meterials for try for the first year ending Sth June. 1881. It received at this flureau meth o could P. Mr. Itse Cotober next. These proposals must be d' Proposals for Mariento for the flore, Sarous her besteron, do that try may be distinct the postero later.

Bignature, G. H.

Extract from a lane of the United States, approve July 17, 1862. See is and be it further wheeled, That no cor trac or order or any interest therein shall be transferred

the United States are concerned. Proceeds, the fail the lights or action are hereby reserved to the United States for any baseon of such observed by the contracting perty of parties of the College States of the College S

The following are the glasses required at the respective many yards KITTERY, MAINE

Sective many years:

KITTERY, MAINE

Ciase No. 1. White Ock Logg: No. 3. White Oak

Ket: No. 3. White Oak Promiscoses Timber; No.

white Oak Plank, No. 5. Yellow Pine Lot; No.

White Oak Plank, No. 5. Yellow Pine Meat

and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast

mot Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast

mot No. 15. Hicker Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and

Cherry: No. 17. Oypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves

and Vesding; No. 30. Slack Spruce; No. 31. Lig
numvita: No. 56. From; No. 26. Steal; No. 37. From

Julian No. 58. From No. 26. Steal; No. 37. From

Julian No. 58. From No. 26. Steal; No. 37. From

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Julian No. 58. Julian Steal No. 30. Ligan

Milecellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship

Julian Canvas; 1. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; R.

Julian Canvas; 1. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; R.

Julian Canvas; 1. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; R.

Leather; H. Hose; M. Brashes; No. Santing Dry

Goods; O. Lanteris; Q. Sperm Ott; R. Ship Chan

diery; Jor stores and equipment; A. Santing Dry

Goods; O. Lanteris; Q. Sperm Ott; R. Ship Chan

GHARLESTOWN.

Fire Wood

CHARLESTOWN

Class No. 1. White Oak Logg. No. 2. White Oak Keel Picons. No. 3. White Oak Ponissenous Timber of the Notice of the No. 4. White Oak Pinek. No. 6. Youw Pine Logs. Pinek. No. 6. White Oak Pinek. No. 6. Youw Pinek. Oak Ind. 1. No. 6. White Oak Pinek. No. 6. Youw Pinek. No. 6. White Oak Pinek. No. 7. No. 8. Pinek. No. 7. N CHARLESTOWN.

BRUOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Cisas No. 1. White Oak Logs; No 2. White Oak
Keel Picces; No. 5. White Oak Fromiseuous Timber; No. 4 White Oak Fromiseuous Timkness; No. 6. Yallay Pine Logs; No. 7. Tellow
Fites Heams; No 8 Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No.

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DR. A. ZAPPONE, j
DR. ZAPPONE continues to solicit the patronage of this commanity in his profession as a Physician and Surgical Den'int. He will attend almost
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be found at the Institute, or in that violately, almost
at all hours.

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One of the older, more thorough and most desirable
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These objects to call the attention of the olisions and travelling community to the House he has just opened for the socommodation of gentlemen and indice, with day or taxie bard.

The House is jurnished in splendid style—large siry rooms, chambers, and pariors. The table will be supplied with all the delicates of the season. No pains or expenses shall be spared to give entilaction to all who may patronics the house. Strict attention to oeders that may be given for damers, because the design of the season. House eligibly situated on the corner of Twantiant and F streets west, lately occupied by Surgeon General Lawoo. GEORGE W. OWEN. Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y

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ment of "NOTIONS"
Please give us a call
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sep 6—6w* sep 8—4w*

JUST RECRIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF

J PALL and WINTER Clothing, which we are
selling at very low prices, at L. A. Heall & Co., No.

Stream is brast, between I are K. Counc one, come
all to L. A. Beall & Co., to get your Clothing, Furmishing Goods, Trunk, Hats, and Copp. No. 563 Seventh street, between I and K. Now is the time to
buy your Clothing at L. A. Beall & Co., No. 261 Seventh street, between I a K. Especial attention is
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Clothiers, No. 361 Reveath street.

The cheapest Clothing house is town is at L. A.

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AT B. POOT OF VASTAY BY LEAR TOM, Win. Princely, and Saturdays; and from Passadays, Fouredays, Wednesdays, and Fri days.

Homely and integrational steamer CITY OF HEW TORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New York—Kondays, Wednesdays, Theoretopy, and Saturdays; from New London - Tamadays, Theoretopy, and Saturdays.

of the Woodsfer Y P. H., Erriving St. New Account.

F. Woodsfer Y P. H., Erriving St. New Account.

Fright taken as the Lorest Rates, and delivered the state of the Scott of

JUST FRT OUR NEW STOOK OF CLOTHING J from the Feeple's Clothing store, No. 460 Sev-eath street, near F. They out wear anything you san buy, and they are soil so cheep SHIIP'S, No. 460 Seventh Street, near F.

If you are wise you will come to SMITH'S, No 660 Seventh street, near F, opp cits City Fost Office, to buy year Cofficing, Fernishing Goods, Trante, Hate, and Cape.

Great bargains in Ciothing, Farnishing Goods Hats, Cays, Boots, and Shoes, on the sorner of Twen tieth street and Penn. avenue. BMITH & C.), Clothiers, First ward, cor. Twentieth street and Penn. avenue, is the cheapest place in town to buy your Pall and Winter Clothing.

Call at the First Ward Clothing store and get rour Fall and Winter Clothing, Hate, Care, Scots, it Snose. SMITH & CO., Clothiers, Cor. Twentieth street and Foun. av. FIRST WARD CLOTHING HOUSE, corner wentieth street and Fennsylvania avenue.

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THOS. E. LLOYD.
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OFFER INDUCEMENTS to pur-basers of Furniture and ohr Housekeeping Good.

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Superior Curied Hair Mattresses, Huak and other

Mattresses. Mattresses Also, a large quantity of low-priord Hedsteade, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Offi a Furnitare, &c.

All of which are made from the best materiale, and warranted to give satisfaction

Fersoes furnishing would do well to look through the stock before purchasing, as we are selling at priors to suit the times.

McGREGOR & CO.,

out 4—sodewif

Oct -- Godwif Seventh street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, What the sub-oriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washins ton country, in the District of Country, in the District of Country, in the District of Country, in the Country of Country, in the Country of Country, in the District of Country, in the District of Country, in the District of Country, in the suid deceased, are having claims against the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub eriber, on or before the fourth day of October next; they may otherwise, by law, be scaleded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this fourth day of October, a. D. 1862.

IGNATIUS PRIES.

OUT.-wiw.

WATER SOTICE.

In consequence of the lowness of the water in the General Reservoir it will be necessary, unless great someone of water is practiced, for the Government son to slut off the supply to ditrems antirely. All persons are, therefore, forbidden to use the hydrants or Pennsylvania svenue, or on any streets or avenues under the care and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for watering the streets or pavenests, or for any private purpose whatever.

And all persons using the water are urgently solicited to be as economical in its use as possible.

Supplies the commissioner of Public Buildings.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN INDIA-RUBBER GOODS JUST RECEIVED—

25 down India Rubber Costs

50 do da Bankuta

50 do do Ponchos

10 do do Caps

10 do Caps

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, 7th. SPEECH OF CHARLES SUMNER.

The Necessity of the Escancipa-

ch of Senator Summer at the great war precing held in Boston yesterday was given in our Third Edition, but the full report since re-ceived enables us to give the Senator's argustrated the military and moral necessity of the measure of policy, and made a powerful appeal in behalf of freedom. The material part of his speech was as follows:

bis speech was as follows:

"No FARTY."

Sussely this is not the strife of party. Its jealoustee and antipathies are now more than ever irrational. Its olamors of opposition are new more than ever unpatriotic. Unhappily, there are some to whom its bitier; unforgiving temper has become so controlling that even at this moment they would rather solist to put down a political enemy than to put down the rebel enemy of their country; they would rather hang Henry Wilson or John A. Andrew than hang Jefferson Davis or Robert Toombs. Such persons, with all their swelter. ed venom, are to be found here in Massachusetts. Assuming the badge of "no party." they are ready for any party, new or old, by which their prejudices may be gratified, thus verifying the pungent words of Colonel Benton: "Wherever you will show me a man with the word 'no party' in his mouth, I will show you a man that figures at the bead or dangles at the tail of the most inveterate party that ever existed." Of course, such persons cannot be expected to take part in a meeting like the present, which seeks to unite rather than to divide, while it rallies all to the support of the President and of that policy of freedom which he has proclaimed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PREDIDENT.

Thank God that I live to enjoy this day!
Thank God that my eyes have not closed with out seeing this great salvation. The skies are

Thank (fod that I live to enjoy this day! Thank (fod that my eyes have not closed with out seeing this great salvation. The aktes are brighter and the air is purer, now that slavery has been banded over to judgment.

By the proclamation of the Prevident, all persons held as slaves January 1, 1863, within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, hall be then, thence forward and forever free; and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and do no act or acts to repress such persons, and do no act or acts to repress such persons, and or any of them in any efforts they forces of the United States, shall not again be held as slaves; and these acts further provide that no person in the military or naval service shall, under any pretonce whatever, assume to decide on the validity of any claim to a slave, or to surrender any such person to his claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service; so that by these sots now problaimed by the President, freedom is practically secured to all who can find shelter within our lines, and the glorious flag of the Union wherever it finats, becomes the flag of freedom.

TAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thank God for what has been already done and let us all take beart as we go forward it uphoid this great edite. For myself, I accept the proclamation without note or comment

we struck incerely and in carnest. So is tail of connected that the whole must suffer with the carnet, and the words of the poot will be verified, that "in striking lenth or ten thou sendth, we strike the chast salks."

PRESCONAL—CHALLENGES SCRUINT.

On this most interesting operating, so proper for gratitude, it is difficult to see supthing but the cames, and yet, appearing before you on the invitation of a committee of the Commer wealth, it must not forget the see a San for class of the commer wealth, it must not forget the see a San for class of the commer see that its securation of the control of the commer see that its securation of the control of the c

bling character of slavery, I used no soft words. It is true that in direct reply to most offensive assumptions, I proclaimed slavery berbarous in origie; barbarous in law; barbarous in all is pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous wherever it shows itself, while it breeds barbarians and develope everywhere alike in the individual and in the society to which he belongs, the essential elements of barbarians.

everywhere alike in the individual and in the society to which he belongs, the essential elements of barbarism.

It is true that on the same occasion I portrayed slavery as founded in violence and sustained only by violence, and declared that such a wrong must, by a sure law of compensation, blast the master as well as the slave; blast the land on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists, and the more completely it prevalls, must, through its blasting influence, penetirate the whole social system. And was I not right? Since then the testimony has been overwhelming. A committee of the Senate has made a report, which has been extensively circulated, on the barbarities of this rebellion. You know the whole story to which each day testifies. It is in some sing e incident that you may see the low-water mark of social life, and I know nothing in which the barbarism of alavery is more completely exhibited than in the fast of our brave soidiers, dug up from honorable graves, where at last they had found rest, that their bones might be carved into keep-sakes and their skulls into drinking oups to gratify the malignant hate of the slave-masters.

might be open to condemnation But you will not regret that your representiative, who has been faithful in all other things, has been always constant and earnest against alwery, and that he amounced, from the beginning, the magnitude of the question, and our duties with regard to it.

Say what you will, the slave is the humblest and grandest figure of our times. What humblest ity! what grandeur! both alike illimitable. In his presence, all other questions are so petty that, for a public man to be wrong with regard to him is to be wholly wrong. How, then, did I err? The cause would have justified a better pertinency than I can boast. In the Senate of Rome, the elder Cato, convinced that peace was possible only by the destruction of Carriage, concluded all his speeches on every matter of debate, by the well-known words. But, whatever you may think of the question under consideration, this I know. Carthage must be destroyed." I have never read that the veteran senator was condemned for particle ardor. With better reason far, I. too, might have cried always "This I know, slavery must be destroyed." Blende est servitude. But while meeking to limit and constrain slavery. I have never

indeed, I have ever been.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to show the encouraging progress, which has been make during the past year of the war, demonstrated that emancipation is a military necessly. denied that the object of the war is to abolish slavery, but proved that it is simply to put down the rebellion, and contended that the blessies of season of season of the state of season of the state of season of the state of the state of season of season of the state of season of season of the state of season of the state of season of se

ceeded to argue that

HELF FROM SLAVES IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

But it is said that all appeal to the slaves is
unconstitutional; and it is openly assumed that
rebels who make war on the Constitution are
not, like other public enemies, beyond its protection. But why this prouliar tenderness
whenever slavery is in question? Bat
tailone may be shot down and property may be
taken without due process of law, but slavery
must not be touched. The ancient Egyptians,
when conquered, submitted easily to the line

home while Congress was in session, or been absent for a single day, unless when compelled by illness, and during the season which has just closed, filled with most laborious duties, I was not out of my seaf, from beginning to end, for a single hour. But this is not the time for such a review. I have no heart for it, while my country is in danger. And yet I shall not lose the cocasion to challenge the scruthy of all, even here in this commercial metropolis, where the interests of business are sometimes placed above all other interests. Frankly and fearlessly I make my appeal. In all simplicity I sak you to consider what I have done, as your servaul, whether in the Benater or out of the Senate, in matters of legislation or in matters of business. If there is any person disposed to criticises or complain, let him be heard. Let the whole record of my public acts be opened, and let any of the numerous persons who have come to me on business testify. I know too well the strength of my case to shrink from any inquiry, even though stimulated by the animosity of political writering the season of the same and or against the red into a business the single state of the season of the season of the same and the season of the same and the season of the same and the season of the seas

all the horses capable of service. He carried off also about thirty slaves. Ead this been to give them freedom, he would have done right.

From an estimate made at the time, on the best information I could collect, I suppose the State of Virginia lost under Lord Cornwallia's hands, that year, about thirty thousand slaves."—Letter to Dr. Gordon.

Inves."—Letter to Dr. Gordon.

It would be difficult to imagine testimony stronger. Here was a sufferer justly indignant for himself and State; but he does not doubt that an enemy would do right in carrying of slaves to give them freedom.

for himself and Btate; but he does not doubt that an enemy would do right in carrying off slaves to give them freedom.

But admitting that an appeal to slaves in support of the Union is constitutional, and also according to the examples of history, it is said that it will be unevaling; for the slaves will not hearken to it. Then why not try? It can do no harm, and it will at least give are good name. But if we are not beyond learning from the enemy, we shall see that the generals most hated on our side, and like Adams and Hancock in the Revulution, specially excepted from pardon, see Theips and Binner; lainly because the ideas of these generals were more feared than any battery or strategy. Of this be samred. The opponents of an appeal to the slaves are not anxious because it will fall. It is only because it may be successful that they oppose it. They fear that it will reach them. But, look at it candidly, and you cannot deay that it must produce an effect. It is idle to say that its infinence will be bounded by our jurisdiction. When the mill-gates are lifted all the water above, in its most distant sources, burries on its way; and so will the slaves. Remote kingdoms trembled at the Pope's excountainteningling with the thunders of the Vatical Intermingling with the thunders of war. All Christendom shock when Luther natiod his propositions on the church door of Witanberg But an appeal to our slaves will be hardly less prevailing. Do you ask how it would be known. The slave telegraph is not as active as ours; but it is bardly less sure. It takes eight days for a dispatch from Fortrees Mozero to the Gulf of Maxico. The glad tidings of freedom will travel with the wind; with the air; with the light; and will gladly quick en and inapire the whole mass. Secret societies, aiready formed among the slaves, will be the herdia. That I do not speak without authority, I ask you to listen to the word of John Adams, taken from his diary, under date of 24th September, 1875:

"The Georgia delegates gave a malsonohity account o

John Adams, taken from his diary, under date of 24th September, 1875:

"The Georgia delegates gave a melanoholy account of the States of Georgia and Bouth Cardina. They said if one thousand regular troops as should land in Georgia, and their commander should be furnished with arms and clothes enough, and procisim freedom to all the negroes have a wonderful art of communicating intelligence among themselves. It will run several hundred miles in the fortispit. The negroes have a wonderful art of communicating intelligence among themselves. It will run several hundred miles in the course of a greak or fortispit.—Writings of John Adams, 301. 2, p. 450.

This is testimony. The destructive avalanches of she Alps is cometisses started by the winding of a born, and a structure so irrational as also very will-tremble at a sound.

SLAVES ENCOURAGED—MARTHUS DISCOURAGED From such an appeal two things must ensure first, the alsaves will be encouraged in leyalty; secondly, the masters will be discouraged in disloyalty. Slave labor, which is the mainspite and nursery of rebel supplies, without which the rebellion must starve, will be discorganized, while a panic apreads among slave-masters absent from their homes. The most discourage of hurrying onward to does parrioldal blows at their country, will hurry backward to defend their own firesides. The rebellion will less the power. It will be haustrung.

That such a panic appreads a startested by the panic appreads and instead of hurrying onward to does parrioldal blows at their country, will hurry backward to defend their own firesides. The rebellion will less the power. It will be haustrung.

That such a panic would ensur March, 1779, that this State was "unable to make any effective efforts with militie by reason of the great proportion of cit zens necessary to remain at home to prevent leasuration among the negroes, and to prevent the desertion of them to the enemy." It is at tested also by the concurring testimony of Southern men, in other days—especially in those remarkable words of John Randolph—that the fire bell of Richmond does not toll at midnight, without the mother clasping her in fact to the breast, tearful that the slaves had risen. It is attested also by the actual condition of things, when John Brown entered Virginia; as pictured in the familiar words:

desire has been displayed by African slaves. That a Government, exposed to the assaults of a merciless barbarian itse, should so long reject this irresistible sillance, is among the questions which will excite the astonishment of future OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Do you ask the reasons alleged egainst this appeal? They all resolve themselves into objections of fact. The Pre ident by his proofamilion has already answered them practically;

is sections of fact. The Free ident by his proclamation has already answered them practically;
but I shall take them up to detail.

I. The first objection, and the most often repeated, is one which it is difficult to treat with
patience. We are told that such an appeat will offend the border Sates, and that,
in this moment of trial, we must do as they tell
us. It is, of course, slave-masters who speak
for the border States; and, permit me to say,
such persons, continuing to swear by slavery,
are not competent witnesses with regard to it.
Believing in slavery, wedded to slavery, they
are as incompetent to testify when it is in question, as husband and wife are incompetent to
testify for each other. Just in proportion as
we have followed them thus far we have been
misted, and we shall continue to be misted so
long as we follow them Their induces has
been perpetual paralysis. Nobody can coun
set safety at this moment who adhere to slavey or who falls to see slavery as the origin and
manapring of the rebellion.

It is well known that for a long time in Eur-

firmed by all the teachings of experience, early and isse, in our own country.

II. Another objection to this appeal is that officers in our army will ding down their arms. Yory well. Let the traitors ding down their arms; the sooner the better. They are unworthy to beer arms, and should be delivered up to the hiesing and execution of mankind. But I will not dishonor officers, with the commission of the United States, by such an impunisation of the United States, and the slavers are calculated to be their best and survet allies.

III. Another objection is that slavery is a "side issue," which must not be touched, and that when they oppose this effortsthey make a "side issue," in behalf of slavery ceiculated to weaken the national arm.

IV. Another objection has its origin in pity, that the robels may be saved from a slave insurrection. God forbid that I should fall in any duty of humanity, or tenderance even; but I know no principle of war or of reason by which our robels should be saved from the natural consequences of their own conduct. When they rose against a paternal Government they set the example of josurrection, which has carried death to so many firesides. They cannolid wit. But this whole objection proceeds on a mistaken idea of the African slave. The story of St. Domingo, so often quoted against him, testifies to ble-humanity. It was only when they set the example of josurrection, which has attracted partners, or the nappeal of the States.

V. And yet one more objection its semailmen advanced. It is said that an appeal to the slaves will cause them to overflow into the North, where they will compete with other is accompilable in our rebel States.

V. And yet one more objection its semailmen advanced. It is said that an appeal to the slaves will cause them to overflow into th

advanced. It is said that an appeal to the slaves will cause them to overflow into the North, where they will compete with other is bor. This ill-considered and trivial objection subordinates the suppression of the rebeillon to a question of labor, when, to a candid observer, it is clear that no such question can arise. There is no danger of any such overflow into the North. It is precisely the pressure of slavery, and not the license of freedom, that now causes the overflow that cocurs. If slavery were removed the Africane would go back instead of coming here.

Such are the objection of faces, or far as any exist within my knowledge. If any other has been made, I do not know it; I sak you frankly, have I not answered them:

Mr. Sunner then proved, by incontestible arguments, that success can only be achieved through emancipation, remarking:

Without the ald of the slaves this war cannot be ended successfully. Their alliance is, therefore, a necessity. In making this assertion it know well the responsibility I assume, nor do I assume it lightly. But the time has come when the truth must be told. Let me be understood. War is proverbishly uncertain, and I will not doubt that fortune will again light upon our arms. The force of the reballion may be broken even without an appeal to the slaves. But I am sure that with the slaves our victory will be more prompt, while without them it can never be effectual completely to crush out the rebellion. It is not enough to best armies. Rebel communities, envenomed against the Union, must be recisimed. This can be death only by the removal of the cause of all this trouble, and the consequent assimilation of the people, so that no man shall call another master. If slavery be regarded as a disease, it must be axilipated by kelfe and oathery, for only in the way can the bealthful operations of national life be restored. If it be regarded as a motive, it must be expelled from the eyetem, that it may no longer exercise its disturbing influence.

He further contended that force alone cannot conquer without ideas, and that, therefore beace must come through freedom. He concluded as follows:

middight, without the mother cleaping her in fact to the breast, fearful that the slaves had risen. It is attested also by the actual condition of things, when John Brown entered Virginia; as pictured in the familiar words:

He captured Happer's Ferry with his infection men as few, and the frightened of Virginia;

Tid she trembjed through and through. In aspertial the efficacy of this appeal if ground myself on us visionary theories or value imb, and heater with the actual conditions as on the united through the efficacy is to doubt that survive its extinction here. Therefore, we conquer for liberty everyhere. In ending the process of the continuous manner of the called to bear; and it is the only burden which our country has been called upon to bear. Let it drop, and our happy country, with humanity in her train, all changed in raiment and in count tenance like the Christian Pligrim, will burry upward to the celestial gate. If thus far our example has failed, it is simply because of slave-ry. It was vain to proclaim our unparalleled prosperity, the comfort diffused among a numerous people, resources without stint, or even the education of our children; the enemies of the Republic simply said, "There is slavery;" and our example became powerless. But let slavery disappear, and this same example with be of irrestatible might. Without firing a gun or writing a dispatch it will revolutionize the world.

or writing a dispatch it will revolutionize the world.

Therefore, the battle which we now dight belongs to the grandest events of histery it constitutes one of those spochs from which humanity will date. It is one of the battles of the ages—as when the millions of Porela were driven back from Grance, or when the Moham medans, victors in Africa and Spain, were arrested in France by Charles Martel, and Western Europe was saved to Christianity. In such a cause no effort one be too great, no faith can be too determined. To die for country is pleasant and honorable. But all who die for country now, die also for humanity. Wherever they lie, in bloody fields, they will be remembered as the herous through whom the Republic was saved and civilisation established forever.

Republic was saved and civilisation established forever.

But there are duties elsewhere then in bloody conflet. Each of us, in his place at home, by his hest efforts, can do sensething not only to custain the soldier in the field, but also to sustain that colline edict which will be to the soldier both sword and bunkler, while it gives to the conflict all the inspirations of a great idea.

In this hour of trial, let done of as fall. Above all, let none of an go over to the enemy, even should his tests for a moment tee pitched in Fanouli Hall; and do not forget that there can be but two parties—the party of the country, with the President for its head, and with a smancipation for its giorious watchword; and the party of the rebeilion, with Jefferson Davis for its head, and no other watchword than slavery.

Mr. Summer spoke about two hours, and was frequently applieded, and subjected to

was frequently applauded, and embjected to perasional interruptions from his opponents Upon the conclusion of his spec call was made for George Francis Train, who, with many of his friends, was present.

Train took the platform, and after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the police, who